

# MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

*Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.*

*Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.*



Volume 16

SEPTEMBER 1960

Number 3

# THE MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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## HURRICANE BIRDS IN WICOMICO COUNTY, MARYLAND

Samuel H. Dyke

After Hurricane Donna passed some 60 miles off the Maryland coast on September 12, 1960, at least 80 Sooty Terns (*Sterna fuscata*) were seen in central Wicomico County, 24 miles from the ocean.

At about 9:30 that morning after two hours of easterly winds and heavy rain, a period of relatively calm weather ensued as the storm center passed and the northeasterly winds abated. During this lull, strange bird calls drew me out-of-doors and I was amazed to see a flock of 48 Sooty Terns flying aimlessly over the rooftops of Salisbury. They soon were lost from view as the rain increased and winds of hurricane force slammed in from the northwest.

Early that afternoon when the wind and rain had somewhat slackened, I found three Sooty Terns coursing low over a soybean field near Mt. Hermon Church. With them was an adult Bridled Tern (*S. anaethetus*), flying so low that I could easily observe its white collar, gray back, and deeply forked tail. Minutes later the distinctive "wide-a-wake" calls announced the arrival of 29 more Sooty Terns, the individual birds alternately soaring and skimming low over the fields in a loose flock. A single, dark-plumaged bird electrified me for a moment, but its dark crown and forked tail ruled out the possibility of its being a Noddy. This was the only immature Sooty Tern seen during the day. I was able to follow this flock for some distance in my car. They were flying in a southerly direction and showed no signs of tiring from their long, storm-blown journey. Farther west, near Allen, another group of similar terns was spotted, but they disappeared over the treetops before an identification could be made.

Near Shad Point a single petrel was floating on a backwater of the Wicomico River. As I was pondering ways of reaching it, a Laughing Gull chased it into flight long enough for me to confirm its identity as a Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). Terns passing down the Wicomico River after the storm included the following: 3 Royal, 1 Least, 2 Common, 6 Forster's, and 4 Black.

The Bridled Tern had not been recorded north of South Carolina prior to this hurricane, and only two Sooty Terns had been reported from Maryland—both after hurricanes.

P. O. Box 197, Salisbury

## EXPERIENCES AT THE AUDUBON CAMP OF WISCONSIN

Pan Minke

First to set the stage — The state is Wisconsin. More specifically, it's about two miles southeast of a small town called Sarona in north-central Wisconsin. And if this isn't enough, try—the Hunt Hill Audubon Camp of Wisconsin.

It's 6:30 a.m. and the camp is astir with hungry campers of all ages awaiting the call to breakfast. This meal, like all others, is sumptuous and scrumptious; but unlike all other meals, this is the most essential. This is to furnish the "initial motor fuel" for two weeks of lively outdoor activities.

"Meet at the 'chicken coop' for Nature Activities," came the first announcement. Then followed a session of discussion, observation and experimentation on meteorology—the science of weather. Each camper would have the opportunity to be "man-of-the-day" some time during the camping session as he or she made the daily prediction of the area's weather conditions. Then followed a short guided jaunt around camp, which yielded 23 nests containing young, eggs or both. The nestlings received bands, and the nests where incubation was still in progress were marked for future visits.

Basic ecology furnished a tremendous variety of aspects for study. An appropriate beginning was an observation and discussion of the glacial topography. This included: exploring a field of drumlins and eskers, measuring glacial till and climbing a series of terminal and recessional moraines. Some campers collected rocks and minerals to show the variations produced by a moving sheet of ice. Slides and movies, taken by the camp staff, of wild flowers and wildlife provided an educational and entertaining evening.

Steady the boat now 'till all are aboard for an excursion around and about the Twin Lakes (kettle lakes left by the last recession of the glacier). The adjacent shores of the lakes comprise different habitats. One side has a curious type of floating vegetation—sphagnum and bog plants interspersed with young Tamarack and stumps of White Birch. These last housed families of the gayly darting Tree Swallows and the ever-gallant Eastern Kingbirds. A gathering of beaver exhibited their stick-mud lodge in a broad channel and made appropriate use of the space beneath the floating vegetation as a storehouse for their winter feed. The nesting Black Terns showed their true family ties in defense of their young. Two parent Ospreys circled the lake and broke the water's surface to swing skyward with a dangling flash of silver food for the two nestlings. Warbling Vireos and nesting Yellow Warblers frequented the opposite lake shore, where White Birch gave way to Maple and Basswood farther up the sloping banks.

A close-by stream, Crystal Creek, permitted ideal ecological study of microscopic aquatic life. Here water cress and other surface plants

enticed a discussion on eatable plants. A cleared sandy spot on the roadside disclosed the partially uncovered eggs of a Snapping Turtle. (These were small and round, quite like large moth balls or small golf balls.) Another roadside interest was the bank nest of a Belted Kingfisher.

Another boat trip around the lakes gave some basic information about "kettle lakes." By measuring the depth, temperature, plant growth and animal life, some background was established on the formation of the lakes. Then, a break from studying and learning, a swim provided full enjoyment of the cool water and warm weather.

Just as the "early birds get the worms" so the early birders get the birds. Out at dawn brought not only a glorious sunrise, but also the Clay-colored Sparrow buzzing from his corner of the meadow. The other corners, when explored, offered nesting Golden-winged and Chestnut-sided Warblers. Eastern Bluebirds in droves lined up in a show of plumage with the American Goldfinches and Indigo Buntings.

Lovely red sunrises quite often bring rain, and so a stormy day can provide a day of rest (or so you might think!). A lecture, demonstration and discussion on "making study skins" can keep you dry and greatly interested, but you should make use of your raincoat; so there followed a rain-hike on woodland paths through luxuriant vegetation. Mothers Wood Thrush and Red-eyed Vireo sat tight on their nests to keep the eggs warm and dry (even if two of the eggs did belong to that imposing cowbird).

The best way to study the nocturnal life is to go out at night and look! So we did! Skunks, Opossum, Raccoons, Porcupines, Deer and an occasional Black Bear can be found during such after-dark study.

Yellow-headed Blackbirds called and displayed their contrasting plumage in great numbers and Green-winged Teal scurried through the rushes. American Bitterns and Great Blue Herons rose up unexpectedly from the tall Cyperaceae where a group of soggy campers waded, taking a census of the nesting Yellow-headed Blackbirds on Shell Lake. "Hey! Look here!" The nest of a Least Bittern caused real excitement. Mama bittern stood by and watched the curious observers while she showed off her golden crest and russet plumage.

Then as in rapid sequence you must imagine the following happenings: A trip to Lake Superior to see the Caspian Terns plus the added attraction of two young of the Snowshoe Hare; a superior Bar-B-Q dinner under a pine filled with Purple Finches; a canoe trip down-river which yielded an immature Black-crowned Night Heron; an auto safari to a waterfowl nesting area—Crex Meadows—where the Crex Rug Company, from Maryland, financed the re-establishment of a wet prairie for the purpose of obtaining the prairie grasses used in the manufacture of their products. Here Wilson's Phalaropes circled the marshes and Great Blue Heron rookeries dotted the wide flooded fields. In the evening, curtains of brilliance streamed vertically in the northern sky—aurora borealis!

The quiet of dusk is a perfect time to indulge in leisure photo-



graphy (of the mind's vision). Now the humming activity of the day is on the decline. The wild flowers fold their splendor into a slender bud, and, before going to rest, the Ovenbird tosses his evening song of varied, rapid melodious notes out across the cooling lake breeze. Other life and sounds now take over the scene. The banjo-like call of the Green Frog and a chorus of Tree Toads mix with the humming sounds of insects. A trio of Brown Bats send off their high-pitched guide notes to sound out the location of the darting insects for a mid-evening meal. Then a real mood of solitude is cast as the moon climbs the pine tips to etch a silver ribbon across the gently rippling lake; and, as if the soft gleams produced a sound, almost simultaneously the mournful wail of the Common Loon chased the moon beams along the radiating ripples. This most perfect of nights was to be the climax of a perfect two weeks at the Hunt Hill Audubon Camp.

Many millions of thanks to the Maryland Ornithological Society, who, through the Helen B. Miller Scholarship Fund, made all this possible.

19 Fulton Avenue, Walkersville

#### AN UNUSUAL MOURNING DOVE NESTING SITE

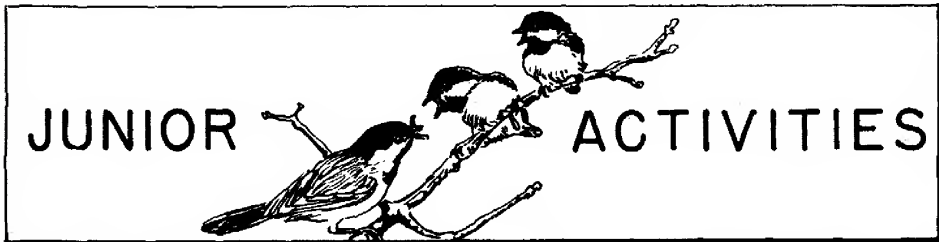
Douglas Hackman

On July 22, 1960, I had occasion to climb into the loft of a farm shed to retrieve several twenty-foot ladders. Access to the shed was gained through a small door (3 ft. x 4 ft.) that was ten feet from the ground. The floor of the shed consisted of one-inch boards laid upon the joists in the middle part of the loft. While absorbed in the process of shunting a ladder out of the door, without disturbing any of the countless wasp and hornet nests on the ceiling, I was startled by a movement close to my right side. Since I was seated on the lintel of the door and was pinned by the ladder, I was quite apprehensive about the indistinct movement and had eerie visions of either a rat or a snake.

After a very uncomfortable moment I was able to turn far enough to see what had caused the movement. To my relief it turned out to be two fully feathered Mourning Doves (Zenaidura macroura), which gave the impression of being just as startled and apprehensive. The birds had left their nest, which had been built between several ladder rungs, and they were wending their way through the ladders toward the back of the shed. On a subsequent visit, the following day, the young doves were gone.

This nest was a departure from the usual Mourning Dove nests in the White Marsh area. Most of the dove nests recorded in the past ten years in White Marsh have been either in fruit trees or in small scrub pines--both of which are very abundant. Dr. William Kiel, the dove specialist for the Fish and Wildlife Service, commented that, "Mourning Doves occasionally nest on the ledges on the outside of buildings" and added that he had never heard of a nest being located inside of a building.

Lilac Lane, Fullerton



#### WO-ME-TO SYMPOSIUM

The Baltimore Chapter's first Junior Nature Camp was held on the week end of June 17-19 at Camp Wo-Me-To near Rocks State Park in Harford County.

Under the leadership of Camp Director Mrs. Norwood K. Schaffer and her staff of 26, 50 enthusiastic youngsters enjoyed a memorable and highly instructive week end. The following reports give a resume of the various nature activities.

#### WO-ME-TO INSECT REPORT

Beth Lawson

During the week-end session of the Maryland Ornithological Society's Junior Nature Camp at Rocks, Maryland, in June, we of the Insect Group, under the guidance of Dr. Elizabeth Fisher, learned much about the insects of that area. We learned how to identify many species, where and when to look for them, how to catch them, and how to mount them on spreading boards.

In the fields where we hunted butterflies there were mostly Great Spangled Fritillaries with occasional Baltimores, Sulphurs, Swallowtails and Painted Ladies. The same fields were full of many species of smaller insects: Picture-Wing Flies, Syrphid Flies, Solitary Wasps of several kinds, varieties of Leaf Beetles, Ambush Bugs, and most of the common bees, crickets and grasshoppers. When we returned from the fields we were able to view our specimens through a hand lens and a microscope.

On Saturday morning after a storm the night before, we were fortunate in finding a beautiful Io Moth on the ceiling of the porch. The same morning Captain Wood brought in a Luna Moth and an Ailanthus Silk Moth caught in a bird net. Two Leopard Moths and a Tiger Moth also were added to our collections.

We were fortunate to have the expert instruction of Dr. Fisher and the opportunity to increase our knowledge of insects.

## HERPETOLOGY ADVENTURES AT WO-ME-TO

John Gillespie

Herpetology pursuers had a chance to show off their collecting talents under the leadership of John Gillespie and Jerry Elgert at the Nature Camp sponsored by the Baltimore Chapter of the Maryland Ornithological Society.

We took our first collecting trip on Friday evening, June 17, along a road to where it crosses a stream. Here we observed a few larval Dusky Salamanders (Desmognathus fuscus fuscus) swimming about, and we captured one Bullfrog (Rana catesbiana).

On Saturday morning, after a brief introduction on Herpetology and a demonstration of collecting techniques, we started on our second hike. We were much encouraged when we found a beautiful Milk Snake (Lampropeltis dolia triangulum) in a tin can beside one of the cabins.

After fruitlessly tearing apart a few junk piles, we found a promising debris pile across from the picnic area. Here we collected a Northern Ring-necked Snake (Diadophis punctatus edwardsii) and a gravid female Smooth Earth Snake (Storeria dekayi dekayi), both fine specimens.

The group learned something about the feeding habits of the Milk Snake when this snake ate the Ring-necked Snake that was in the same bag.

After catching so many specimens in such a short time, we were looking forward with great anticipation to tearing apart an old house foundation. However, we found only the shed skin of what we believe was a Ring-necked Snake. Also on this hike, we collected many American Toads (Bufo americanus americanus) and many Fowler's Toads (Bufo woodhousii fowleri).

After lunch we drew maps of the area in which we had collected and we tried to conduct an ecological study, but without much success. Therefore, we started off again, this time to a stream where we collected many Dusky Salamanders.

On the following morning we decided to explore the ridge above the camp; but even though we searched for hours, we collected no specimens. We did, however, find some Red-backed Salamanders (Plethodon cinereus cinereus) below a spring on the hillside. Box Turtles (Terrapene carolina carolina) proved plentiful during our whole stay at the M. O. S. Nature Camp.

In order for any Herpetological expedition to take place, a purpose must be set. Our purpose for this trip was to let the boys and girls learn Herpetology by the best way—not by reading books, but by getting out in the field to collect and to observe.



## BIRDING AT WO-ME-TO

Randy Albury

Informal birding at Camp Wo-Me-To began Friday afternoon with a stroll about the camp area, observing the many bird nests in the vicinity. Two species, the Barn Swallow and Mockingbird, had nests easily viewed at close range from the porch of the camp dining hall. The Mockingbird nest contained several young. Also found in the area were nests of the following species: Eastern Phoebe, Carolina Wren, House Sparrow, Baltimore Oriole, Cardinal, Indigo Bunting, and Red-eyed Vireo. All these nests were occupied and most of them contained either eggs or young. A deserted nest was found which, Miss Betsy Schaffer reported, was occupied by a family of Yellow-throated Vireos the week before. A total of 11 occupied nests was found. One of these, the Indigo Bunting nest, met with disaster. It was damaged and robbed of its contents, several young, by some small predator Saturday night.

Organized birding got underway at Wo-Me-To early Saturday morning with two groups going out. The first group, led by Mr. Charles Buchanan and Tom Kline, followed a path through the woods; while the second group, led by Mrs. John Murison and Randy Albury, went along the entrance road and across a field. After breakfast, the groups exchanged areas and set out once more. The second group was led this time by Miss Betsy Schaffer and Randy Albury. Both groups returned for lunch. The two groups were combined for another trip after lunch.

Throughout the week end, Captain J. E. M. Wood of Annapolis maintained in operation several bird nets with which he captured specimens for banding. Captain Wood brought several birds in for the youngsters to examine. These birds were then quickly banded and released.

The highlight of the evening was a demonstration of owl calling by Mr. Chan Robbins. Standing on a hillside before a hushed crowd, he imitated calls of the Screech, Barred, and Great Horned Owls. He did these so realistically that he was answered by a Screech Owl. (He also excited a rather vociferous dog down in the valley.)

On Sunday morning, Mr. Robbins led a trip along the road and Mr. Buchanan led one through the woods.

Species identified during the weekend totaled 59. Included were the Black Vulture, Red-tailed Hawk, Yellow- and Black-billed Cuckoos, White-eyed Vireo, Black-and-white Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Kentucky Warbler, and Yellow-breasted Chat.

Special credit and thanks are deserved by Camp Director Mrs. Norwood Schaffer, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Robbins, Captain and Mrs. Wood, and all others on the Camp Staff for the time and energy they contributed to make that week end the wonderful experience that it was.

## LEARNING ABOUT PLANTS AT WO-ME-TO

Susan Taber and Louise Hassett

At Nature Camp Wo-Me-To we learned about many plants that grow wild in the fields and woods. Our counselor, Mrs. Elmer G. Worthley, took us on several plant walks and often paused to show us some interesting plant on our bird walks.

We learned how to identify the different families of plants. For instance, the seeds of the Buckwheat Family are triangular, and the stems of the Mint Family are square.

Mrs. Worthley showed us how to tell compound leaves from simple leaves. We learned to look for the bud that is at the base of every leaf.

Naturally it was important to learn which plants are poisonous. We saw only harmless varieties of Sumac with red berries, but were told to look out for the one kind, Poison Sumac, that has gray berries and grows in wet land. Most of us could recognize Poison Ivy, but one or two people were too interested in other plants to notice it and soon broke out in itchy bubbles.

We found two plants that have interesting ways of protecting themselves. When we touched the leaf of the Sensitive Plant, it folded up. We discovered a lovely orange Stink Horn, luckily in the stage when we did not have to leave it alone, as other living things do.

We discovered several plants which are good to eat. We nibbled at some Sour Grass and Sassafras. The easiest things for us to recognize were the Wild Strawberries, which were so sweet and delicious. We tried the Raspberries and Blackberries, but they were still very bitter.

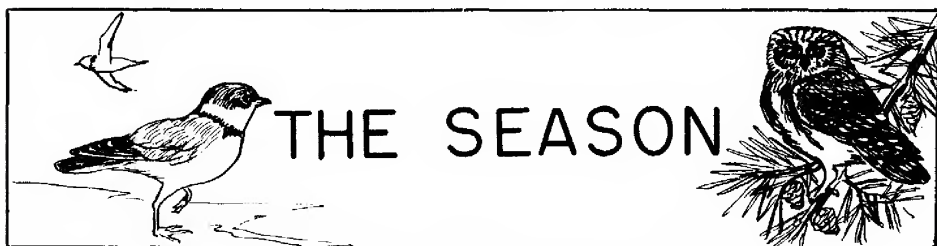
In the woods there were ferns in abundance. The New York Ferns were so beautiful and plentiful that most of the campers used them for their spatter paintings. We could tell the New York Fern by the fact that it is the only fern to taper all the way down at both ends. We soon could identify the Lady Fern, Christmas Fern, and several others.

The fields around our camp were covered with wild flowers. We learned to recognize Yarrow, Queen Anne's Lace, Deptford Pink, Venus's Looking Glass, and many other common wild flowers.

4 Cedar Avenue, Towson 4

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mail 1960 COUNTY BIRD LISTS on or before Jan. 10 to Pfc. John S. Weske, USA Engr. Test Unit, Ft. Belvoir, Va. for inclusion in annual summary. A WINTER BIRD-POPULATION STUDY will be conducted on the 25-acre census area at Rock Run Sanctuary. Limiting dates are Dec. 20 and Feb. 10. See Mrs. Richard D. Cole for details and for maps of census area. Applicants for the HELEN B. MILLER AUDUBON NATURE CAMP SCHOLARSHIP should apply in writing to President Marvin Hewitt, Greensboro, by Feb. 1.



APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1960

Chandler S. Robbins

This was a spring of cyclic temperature contrasts. Several localities in Maryland and adjacent states experienced the coldest March on record, and the warmest April on record. After the sudden surge of mild weather and of avian migrants in the closing days of March and opening days of April, chilly conditions were re-established over our State until the 12th. From that date until Apr. 25 a very large stagnant high pressure cell known as the Bermuda High dominated the weather pattern of the Atlantic Coastal States, much as it does during mid-summer. This High extended so close to shore that barometric pressure on the Carolina coast remained above 1020 millibars for 12 consecutive days. The clockwise circulation of air around this High maintained a continuous northward flow of warm air into Maryland from Apr. 11 to Apr. 26, except for interruptions of a few hours on Apr. 13, and Apr. 18-19. Although these conditions were unusually favorable for early arrivals of tropical-wintering birds, they were extremely unfavorable for the development of "waves" of migrants. A cold front on Apr. 27 brought a return to near normal conditions. May temperatures were normal during the first week, as much as 12° subnormal (Garrett County) in the second week, 3° to 6° above normal in the third, and slightly below normal in the closing week of the month. A combination of warm southerly circulation and scattered nocturnal showers during the period May 16-18 produced the best showing of "grounded" insectivorous transients of the entire spring migration period. Since this wave occurred between weekends, as well as late in the season, it was missed by many observers. In seasons such as this one, observers who fail to keep abreast of the fascinating and all-important weather patterns are likely to arrive at the erroneous conclusion that there has been a drastic reduction in songbird populations.

In the following paragraphs, dates and numbers that supercede those in "Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia" are underscored.

Migration tables. The earliest and latest spring migration dates that were reported for selected species are listed by counties in Tables 1 and 2. The counties selected for these tables are the ones from which the most reports were received. As usual, several Lower Eastern Shore counties (Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset, Dorchester, and Talbot) are com-

bined in the last column. A "0" indicates that the species was not recorded during the 1960 spring migration in the county in question; a dash signifies that the species was recorded but that no spring arrival or spring departure date was reported. All record-breaking dates in the tables are listed separately in the paragraphs that follow, together with localities and names of observers. Nearly 200 M.O.S. members will recognize some of the dates in these tables as their own. It is not practical to acknowledge these observations individually, but I do wish to thank all members who took the trouble to report their migration dates, and to list the names of those whose dates for three or more species were the earliest or latest for their county: Washington--Alice B. Mallonee, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Stauffer, John C. Stauffer; Frederick--Sterling W. Edwards, Pan Minke, Sarah E. Quinn, Joseph R. Jehl, Jr., Charles Mullican, Mrs. A. L. Hoffman; Baltimore City and County--Betsy Schaffer, Hank Kaestner, C. Douglas Hackman; Montgomery--Helen Fessenden, John S. Weske, Seth H. Low, John H. Fales, Lucille V. Smith; Prince Georges--David Bridge, Ronald Feller, Chandler Robbins, John H. Fales, Gordon Clark; Anne Arundel--Vera Henderson, Elise Tappan, Prof. & Mrs. David G. Howard, Martina Luff; St. Marys--Vernon Kleen, James Banagan, John Weske; Caroline--Marvin W. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Carol Scudder, Alicia Knotts; Lower Eastern Shore (Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset, Dorchester and Talbot Counties)--Samuel H. Dyke, Helen Fessenden, Gladys H. Cole, John S. Weske, Robert F. MacLachlan.

Loons, Herons. On Mar. 27 Hank Kaestner spotted a Common Loon migrating northward over the City of Baltimore, breaking by 8 days the earliest Maryland record of spring migration. On April 30 at the peak of migration he counted 41 over Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center in Baltimore. On Apr. 2 John Weske and Robert MacLachlan found two Cattle Egrets in the Elliott Island area and thus established a new arrival date for this species in Maryland; on this same date they counted as many as 30 Snowy Egrets in the same area. Early Common Egret arrival dates away from nesting colonies were Apr. 1 at Patuxent Naval Air Station (Vernon Kleen) and Apr. 2 at White Marsh (Douglas Hackman). A count of at least 24 Green Herons at Smith's Island in lower Chesapeake Bay on June 24 indicates a good nesting colony in that area (V. Henderson, S. Henderson). Three Glossy Ibises were seen 3 miles south of Laurel on May 24 (Francis M. Uhler).

Ducks, Hawks. One of the wintering Harlequin Ducks at Ocean City inlet stayed as late as May 1, breaking the State departure record by 1 day (Samuel H. Dyke). Douglas Hackman's best day for hawk migration at White Marsh was April 14, when he tallied 56 hawks of 8 species in 2½ hours; the Sparrow Hawk, with 22 individuals, was his commonest species.

Rails, Shorebirds. Black Rails returned to their Elliott Island nesting area after an absence of one year; John Weske and David Bridge heard 15 on the moonlit night of June 10. Interesting distributional records of shorebirds included a Piping Plover at the Patuxent Naval Air Station on April 13 (Vernon Kleen), 2 Ruddy Turnstones at Gibson Island on May 14 (Vera Henderson, Elise Tappan), and a Willet flying northwest at White Marsh on the record-breaking date of Apr. 2 (Douglas

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1960

Species	Median				Wash	Fred	Balt	Mont	Pr G	Anne	StMa	Caro	LES
	1957	1958	1959	1960									
Green Heron	4/24	4/20	—	4/14	—	3/29	4/14	4/19	4/13	4/15	4/7	4/17	4/9
Broad-winged Hawk	—	—	—	4/29	—	—	4/13	4/9	5/3	5/7	4/29	0	—
Spotted Sandpiper	5/2	4/26	4/29	5/2	—	5/1	5/7	5/7	4/24	4/25	5/2	4/24	5/7
Solitary Sandpiper	4/25	—	—	5/1	—	5/1	5/7	4/30	4/24	5/7	4/29	5/7	—
Greater Yellow-legs	—	—	—	4/27	0	5/2	5/19	0	5/7	4/27	4/11	4/10	4/9
Bonaparte's Gull	—	—	—	4/13	0	0	4/14	0	4/12	4/24	4/4	0	—
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5/4	5/3	5/2	4/28	4/29	5/7	5/7	4/27	4/27	4/25	6/1	4/27	5/2
Black-billed Cuckoo	—	5/4	5/6	5/2	—	5/9	—	0	5/4	0	4/30	0	4/24
Whip-poor-will	4/21	4/23	4/18	4/22	—	5/7	4/14	5/7	4/15	4/23	4/21	4/21	4/22
Nighthawk	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/7	5/7	5/2	5/1	5/16	5/21	5/31	5/7	4/27	4/27
Chimney Swift	4/20	4/10	4/10	4/16	4/15	4/17	4/2	4/17	4/16	4/22	4/18	4/18	4/11
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	4/23	4/30	5/2	4/26	—	5/3	5/7	4/26	5/7	4/26	4/26	4/17	—
E. Kingbird	4/23	4/24	4/24	4/23	5/7	5/1	4/24	4/18	4/24	4/22	4/22	4/26	4/23
Gt. Crested Flycatcher	4/28	4/30	5/2	4/27	5/16	5/1	4/27	4/27	5/2	4/24	4/29	4/26	4/23
Acadian Flycatcher	5/4	5/3	5/3	5/6	—	—	4/30	5/3	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/3	5/6
Eastern Wood Pewee	5/4	5/3	5/2	5/6	5/7	5/1	4/30	5/7	5/4	5/7	5/7	5/3	—
Rough-winged Swallow	4/18	4/13	4/14	4/10	—	5/1	4/15	4/11	5/7	3/28	4/5	4/8	4/9
Barn Swallow	4/7	4/10	4/15	4/8	4/23	4/17	4/12	4/9	4/7	4/5	4/5	4/8	4/8
Cliff Swallow	5/4	—	—	4/30	5/7	5/1	4/30	—	5/12	4/30	0	4/19	—
House Wren	4/16	4/22	4/16	4/16	4/19	4/19	4/5	4/16	4/12	4/15	4/18	—	4/16
Catbird	4/25	4/29	4/24	4/25	4/26	4/24	4/25	4/27	4/25	4/15	4/30	4/17	4/16
Wood Thrush	4/22	4/26	4/26	4/23	4/30	5/4	4/24	4/23	4/15	4/20	4/25	4/23	4/23
Swainson's Thrush	5/4	5/7	5/4	5/1	0	—	4/30	5/1	5/7	5/7	0	4/19	0
Gray-cheeked Thrush	—	—	—	—	0	5/28	4/30	5/8	5/12	0	0	0	0
Veery	5/4	5/8	5/2	5/7	5/7	5/7	4/30	5/7	4/30	5/15	0	5/7	—
Eastern Bluebird	—	—	—	—	4/10	0	4/9	4/18	2/17	—	—	—	—
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4/13	4/18	4/9	4/14	—	—	4/15	4/15	4/23	4/14	4/14	4/11	4/9
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	—	4/16	4/7	4/12	—	—	4/11	4/9	4/13	4/19	4/7	4/27	—
Cedar Waxwing	—	—	3/28	4/14	—	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/16	—	4/16	4/19	—
White-eyed Vireo	4/27	4/26	4/26	5/4	—	5/7	4/30	5/7	4/24	5/7	5/6	4/23	4/13
Yellow-throated Vireo	4/28	5/1	5/1	4/28	—	5/7	5/7	5/1	4/24	5/5	4/26	4/21	4/24
Solitary Vireo	4/22	—	5/2	—	0	0	5/7	0	0	4/29	0	4/24	—
Red-eyed Vireo	4/27	4/29	4/26	4/27	5/7	5/1	4/29	4/30	4/24	4/27	4/26	4/19	4/15
Warbling Vireo	5/1	—	5/2	5/7	4/26	5/7	5/7	0	5/7	5/3	0	4/25	5/7
Black-&-white Warbler	4/22	4/20	4/18	4/14	—	4/23	4/15	4/20	4/12	4/17	4/5	4/12	4/10
Prothonotary Warbler	—	4/26	—	5/1	5/7	5/7	0	5/1	5/7	—	4/28	4/23	4/24
Worm-eating Warbler	4/28	5/3	5/2	5/7	5/7	5/7	4/30	5/7	5/7	5/7	0	5/7	4/19
Blue-winged Warbler	4/28	4/30	5/2	5/7	—	5/7	5/1	5/2	5/7	5/7	0	4/20	5/7
Parula Warbler	4/21	4/25	4/18	4/20	—	—	4/30	4/20	4/15	4/14	4/29	4/20	4/13
Yellow Warbler	4/24	4/24	4/26	4/24	4/24	5/1	4/16	4/22	5/7	4/23	4/28	4/24	4/15
Magnolia Warbler	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/11	0	5/11	5/16	5/16	5/5	5/7	0	—	—
Cape May Warbler	4/27	5/4	5/3	5/1	0	5/7	4/30	5/7	5/1	0	0	4/29	—
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	4/28	5/4	5/2	5/2	5/7	5/1	4/29	4/29	5/2	5/1	0	5/18	5/7
Myrtle Warbler	4/21	4/16	—	4/23	5/2	4/23	4/23	4/9	4/12	4/25	4/30	—	—
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/4	5/4	5/2	—	5/16	5/1	4/29	—	5/7	0	0	0	0
Cerulean Warbler	—	5/3	—	5/7	5/7	0	4/30	5/7	0	5/7	0	0	4/22
Yellow-thr. Warbler	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	4/3	4/7	—	4/24
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/2	5/4	5/2	5/7	—	5/1	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	0	0	—
Blackpoll Warbler	5/4	5/4	5/6	5/7	5/19	5/17	4/30	5/7	4/30	4/30	5/7	5/7	—
Prairie Warbler	—	4/26	4/25	4/23	5/7	5/7	4/23	4/30	4/24	4/19	4/21	4/16	4/21
Ovenbird	4/25	5/1	4/26	4/25	5/7	5/7	4/23	4/25	4/17	4/26	4/30	4/16	4/11
Northern Waterthrush	5/2	5/4	5/2	4/29	0	0	5/17	5/3	4/24	4/25	0	5/7	4/24
Kentucky Warbler	5/4	5/2	4/30	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	4/20	4/26	5/7	5/7	4/23	4/23
Mourning Warbler	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	5/22	5/20	5/26	0	0	0
Yellowthroat	4/21	4/20	4/15	4/17	5/5	—	4/24	4/16	4/18	4/19	4/14	4/15	4/9
Yellow-breasted Chat	5/4	5/3	5/2	4/30	5/2	5/7	4/30	4/30	5/2	4/27	4/11	4/26	4/10
Hooded Warbler	4/30	4/30	4/29	4/28	5/7	5/7	4/30	5/7	4/26	4/19	4/14	0	4/15
Wilson's Warbler	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	5/10	—	5/24	0	0	5/15
Canada Warbler	5/4	5/8	5/2	5/10	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/14	5/16	5/14	0	0	—
American Redstart	5/4	4/28	4/26	4/30	5/7	5/1	4/23	4/25	4/23	5/7	4/30	5/7	4/10
Bobolink	5/4	5/8	5/9	5/7	5/7	5/9	4/23	0	5/7	0	0	0	5/16
Orchard Oriole	4/28	4/30	5/2	5/2	5/3	5/7	4/30	5/7	5/7	4/26	4/28	4/26	—
Baltimore Oriole	4/27	5/3	4/29	4/30	4/29	4/24	4/30	5/2	—	5/7	4/30	4/26	—
Scarlet Tanager	4/28	4/30	4/27	4/26	5/7	5/2	4/23	4/29	4/24	4/27	4/25	4/24	4/26
Summer Tanager	5/7	5/3	5/2	5/4	0	5/7	4/30	5/7	0	—	5/7	5/1	4/26
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/4	5/3	5/2	4/30	5/7	5/7	4/30	5/7	4/29	4/22	4/28	—	—
Blue Grosbeak	—	4/27	5/2	—	0	0	0	—	5/26	—	4/30	4/23	5/7
Indigo Bunting	4/27	5/3	5/2	4/30	5/7	5/7	4/30	4/30	4/24	4/28	5/7	4/30	5/7
Grasshopper Sparrow	4/23	5/3	—	4/22	4/25	—	4/24	4/17	4/23	—	4/22	4/20	4/20
White-crown Sparrow	—	5/4	5/2	5/12	—	0	5/18	5/3	—	5/12	5/13	5/5	—



Table 2. Spring Departure Dates, 1960

Species	Fred	Balt	Mont	Pr G	Anne	StMa	Caro	LES
Canada Goose	—	4/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/26	4/29	4/30	5/14
Common Snipe	5/ 1	5/ 7	—	4/24	—	4/22	—	—
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5/ 7	4/23	3/28	4/17	—	4/17	—	—
Brown Creeper	4/10	4/13	4/13	4/13	—	4/12	4/17	5/ 7
Winter Wren	—	—	—	4/14	3/13	0	4/ 2	—
Hermit Thrush	0	4/29	4/27	3/29	5/ 7	—	4/19	—
Swainson's Thrush	6/ 2	5/25	5/24	6/ 1	5/17	0	—	0
Gray-cheeked Thrush	6/ 2	5/30	5/30	5/30	0	0	0	0
Veery	5/28	5/ 7	6/ 5	5/30	5/18	0	5/18	5/15
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4/10	4/13	4/ 9	4/14	—	—	4/ 1	—
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	—	4/30	4/27	4/22	5/16	4/19	4/27	—
Solitary Vireo	0	5/ 7	0	0	0	0	4/24	5/15
Magnolia Warbler	—	5/21	5/30	5/22	5/30	0	—	5/15
Cape May Warbler	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/16	0	0	4/29	5/ 7
Black-throated Blue W.	5/ 7	5/25	5/21	5/16	5/15	0	5/18	5/15
Myrtle Warbler	5/ 8	5/ 7	5/21	5/10	5/10	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/ 7	5/17	5/15	5/22	0	0	0	0
Bay-breasted Warbler	0	5/31	5/16	5/24	0	0	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	—	6/ 3	5/30	6/ 1	5/30	5/26	5/25	5/15
Palm Warbler	—	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	5/14	4/21	—	—
Northern Waterthrush	0	5/17	5/23	5/30	—	0	5/18	5/15
Wilson's Warbler	0	5/17	5/28	5/25	5/17	0	0	5/15
Canada Warbler	—	5/25	5/30	5/30	5/18	0	0	5/15
American Redstart	—	—	5/28	5/23	5/22	—	—	5/14
Bobolink	—	—	0	5/22	0	0	—	5/ 7
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	—	5/ 7	—	—	5/15
Evening Grosbeak	—	5/ 7	—	5/ 7	4/17	0	5/ 7	5/14
Purple Finch	5/ 1	4/24	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 6	4/15	—	—
Savannah Sparrow	—	0	—	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/14
Slate-colored Junco	4/22	4/30	4/14	4/29	4/23	4/19	4/24	4/ 3
Tree Sparrow	3/26	4/11	4/ 2	3/26	—	3/18	0	—
White-crowned Sparrow	—	5/23	5/17	—	5/19	5/13	5/ 5	0
White-throated Sparrow	5/ 7	5/10	5/18	5/24	5/19	5/ 3	5/18	5/15
Fox Sparrow	4/10	—	4/ 7	3/29	—	0	5/ 7	—
Swamp Sparrow	5/ 7	—	5/14	5/14	5/22	4/30	—	—

Hackman). Another Willet was observed on Apr. 9 on its Elliott Island nesting grounds (Weske and MacLachlan). At Ocean City, four observations by Samuel H. Dyke were of special interest: a Golden Plover on May 14, 2 Purple Sandpipers still present on May 22, 6 White-rumped Sandpipers on May 12, and the second spring record for Maryland of the Red Phalarope during the easterly storm of Apr. 3. Another storm refugee was a

Northern Phalarope discovered on May 29 a mile south of the Bay Bridge; Judge and Mrs. W. L. Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. R. Henderson sailed to within 10 feet of it; this bird was still present on June 5 in almost the same location in Anne Arundel County waters. At Ocean City on May 7, Dyke estimated 1,000 Dunlins. On almost any day in mid-summer, watchful observers can find a few shorebird stragglers along the Maryland coast. How many of these birds actually spend the summer in our State and how many are merely late spring transients or early fall transients is a matter of conjecture. No matter what criterion of abundance is established as an artificial means of separating transients from summer residents, we find that the gap between late spring departures and early fall arrivals is slowly diminishing. In 1960, for example, Messrs. Weske, Bridge, and Feller counted 7 Ruddy Turnstones, 24 Knots and 10 Sanderlings on June 18 on tidal flats of Sinepuxent Bay; these dates are later by 2, 14, and 2 days, respectively, than the latest spring departure dates in Birds of Maryland. Three dowitchers (presumed to be Short-bills) on June 12 in the same area also could have been northward bound, but similar small numbers have been seen in prior years within the brief 3-week interval that separates the "normal" spring and fall migration periods.

Gulls, Terns and Skimmers. Departure dates for wintering gulls were May 7 for the Glaucous (Ocean City, Dyke), May 14 for the Iceland (Ocean City, Dyke and others), and May 28 for an adult Great Black-backed Gull (Annapolis, Hank Kaestner). More than 300 Ring-billed Gulls were at Gibson Island on the late date of May 31 (Mesdames Henderson and Tappan). Bonaparte's Gulls are regular along the coast, and at least in small numbers, in Chesapeake Bay; but away from tidewater they seldom are reported. On Apr. 12, at the peak of spring migration, Ronald Feller found 220 at Greenbelt Lake, setting a new record for an inland Maryland locality; and on Apr. 14 Douglas Hackman estimated 50 at Loch Raven. As of five years ago there was no Maryland arrival date earlier than April 20 for either the Royal Tern or the Black Skimmer. Both species have been found here in winter, but there is no indication that any were present during the severe winter of 1959-60. Samuel Dyke sighted a Royal Tern on Apr. 1 and 2 Black Skimmers on Apr. 3, all at Ocean City; on Apr. 7 the number of skimmers had increased to 70. The first Caspian Tern record for Patuxent Wildlife Research Center was obtained on Apr. 22 (Uhler).

Cuckoos, Goatsuckers, Swifts. Martin Luff identified an early Yellow-billed Cuckoo at Gambrills on Apr. 25. Vernon Kleen broke by five days the earliest Maryland arrival date for the Chuck-will's-widow, when he heard one calling at the Patuxent Naval Air Station on Apr. 14. Two early Chimney Swift scouts, the earliest reported in 65 years, were noted at Cylburn during the warm spell on Apr. 2 (H. Kaestner); as shown in Table 1, no other birds of this species were spotted until Apr. 11 and Apr. 15.

"Disaster species". In the winter of 1957-58, Eastern Phoebe, Carolina Wrens, House Wrens, and Eastern Bluebirds were among the species whose numbers were reduced drastically by prolonged sub-freezing weather throughout the southeastern United States. A glance at the State-wide

Bird Count figures for the year before the disaster and the three subsequent years will demonstrate the rate of recovery of these four species. Since the number of party-hours of coverage was close to 400 (within 7%) in each of the 4 years, the actual number of birds reported is given here:

<u>Species</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Eastern Phoebe	196	61	101	100
Carolina Wren	348	189	301	142
House Wren	252	110	234	201
Eastern Bluebird	349	107	98	47

The further decline in Carolina Wrens and Eastern Bluebirds in 1960 is attributable to the recurrence of critical weather conditions in the winter of 1959-60. Bluebird numbers are extremely low this year not only in Maryland, but throughout the entire Northeast.

Flycatchers, Swallows. The three species of Empidonax flycatchers that are primarily transients in all but the western tip of Maryland have never been identified in enough localities in a single spring to warrant their inclusion in our spring migration tables. The reports, for the most part, are clustered around those areas where observers make a special point of watching for them. For example, John Weske operated mist nets only on weekends at Brookeville, but he banded 6 Traill's Flycatchers (3 on May 22 and singles on May 21, 29, and 30). Least Flycatchers were seen only at Gibson Island (May 7), Laurel (May 19), and Washington County (4 on May 7, 1 on May 16); and Yellow-bellied Flycatchers at Beltsville (May 22) and Frederick (May 24). An Olive-sided Flycatcher seen at Greenbelt on May 7 by David Bridge is the second earliest Maryland record. Cliff Swallows are regular migrants in the western and central portions of the State, but are always scarce in tide-water areas; 1 to 5 individuals were seen this spring in the following Eastern Shore or tidal localities: Greensboro on Apr. 19 (Roberta Fletcher), Potomac River near Oxon Hill on May 12 (Weske and J. M. Abbott), Ocean City on May 15 (M.O.S. Convention), and Plum Point on May 15 (John H. Fales).

Jays and Ravens. The peak northward movement of Blue Jays took place on Apr. 24, when Hackman counted 849 over White Marsh and Hank Kaestner tallied 923 over Perry Hall. A hundred observers at the Ocean City Convention watched a small flight of Blue Jays returning to land after the birds had drifted out to sea on southwesterly winds on the night of May 14-15. A Common Raven was identified over Baltimore City on the unusual date of May 19 (H. Kaestner).

Vireos. Early arrival dates were reported for the White-eyed Vireo on Apr. 13 at Willards (Dyke), the Red-eyed on Apr. 15 at Willards (Dyke), and the Philadelphia on May 7 at Gibson Island (Mesdames Henderson and Tappan). The Solitary Vireo, rare on the Eastern Shore, was identified at Concord in Caroline County on Apr. 24 (C. Scudder) and banded at Ocean City on May 15 (Gladys Cole).

Warblers. The warbler migration was generally considered as dis-

appointing. This was not because the species were late in arriving; median arrival dates in 1960 averaged almost exactly the same as the average for the preceding years. It was not because they were late in departing; the usual number of species lingered into late May and early June. It was not because of any scarcity of the locally nesting species, but because the transient species slipped through without being concentrated by weather conditions into conspicuous waves. The heaviest flights occurred on May 17-18. Record-breaking regional arrival dates follow (see page 19 of "Birds of Maryland" for map of regions): Worm-eating Warbler, Apr. 19 at Willards (Dyke) and Apr. 22 in Baltimore (H. Kaestner); Blue-winged Warbler, Apr. 20 at Greensboro (earliest for the State—Hewitt); Cerulean Warbler, Apr. 22 in the Pocomoke Swamp (Frank P. Frazier, Jr.); Chestnut-sided Warbler, Apr. 24 in Worcester County (Helen Fessenden); Kentucky Warbler, Apr. 20 at Brookeville (Fessenden); Yellow-breasted Chat, Apr. 10 in Worcester County (Dyke), and Apr. 11 at Patuxent Naval Air Station (V. Kleen); and Hooded Warbler, Apr. 15 at Willards (Dyke). Few high counts of warblers were recorded—which is just what would be expected in a year with so few waves of transients. A count of 17 Prothonotary Warblers along the Potomac River between Great Falls and Little Falls by David Bridge on May 1 probably was composed nearly if not entirely of locally breeding birds. An Orange-crowned Warbler banded at Brookeville on the late date of May 16 by John Weske is only the third spring migration record of this species in Maryland.

**Sparrows.** Two of the sparrow departure dates in Table 2 come within a single record of being the latest on file for Maryland: a White-crowned Sparrow in Baltimore on May 23 (Betsy Schaffer) and a Lincoln's Sparrow banded at Brookeville on May 29 (John S. Weske). Fred Schmid's banded Harris' Sparrow at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (Maryland Birdlife 16: 11) was heard singing on Apr. 30 and was last seen on May 2. Thirty-two White-crowned Sparrows (13 adults and 19 first-year birds), representing nearly all of the Fessendens' wintering flock at Brookeville, were banded between Jan. 23 and Apr. 8 (Weske and Fessenden); it will be interesting to see how many of these birds return this winter.

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel

#### MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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## COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60

Brief Financial Statements for 1957-58 and 1958-59 were published in Maryland Birdlife 14:70; 15:68. The Treasurer's books for 1958-59 and 1959-60 were audited and found to be in order on June 26, 1960 by the Auditing Committee: Charles M. Buchanan (Chairman), Douglas Miner, and William Shirey. The following three-year statement is presented so members can readily compare income and expenses for the three years.

## GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960
Brought Forward	\$ 181.22	\$ 592.69	\$ 315.72
Dues:			
Allegany County	70.00	50.50	30.00
Anne Arundel County	34.00	41.00	46.00
Baltimore	311.00	334.00	567.00 <sup>1</sup>
Caroline County	24.50	17.50	30.00
Frederick County	38.50	30.50	46.50
Harford County	70.00	61.50	59.50
Kent County	55.00	61.00	73.00
Soldier's Delight	--	--	20.00
Takoma Park	16.00	24.00	18.00
Talbot County	179.00	145.00	130.00
Out of State	31.00	54.00	54.00
Total dues	829.50	819.00	1,074.00
Convention registrations, 1957-59	126.00	70.50	142.00
Convention registrations, 1960	--	--	165.00
Use of Paw Paw Lodge	21.50	--	--
Sale of publications	27.00	--	2.50
Sale of arm patches	6.00	--	--
Helen B. Miller Scholarship	--	100.00	100.00
Total receipts	1,010.00	989.50	1,483.50
TOTAL	1,191.22	1,582.19	1,799.22
EXPENDITURES			
Natural History Society	--	75.00	--
National Audubon Society dues	--	10.00	--
Office supplies	119.74	167.46	96.52
President and Executive Comm.	--	--	42.83
Secretary	--	4.37	9.42
Treasurer	2.94	--	5.15
Sanctuary Committee expenses	--	19.64	6.51
Maryland Birdlife	388.85	626.20	431.85
Convention expenses	87.00	163.80	63.63
Helen B. Miller Scholarship	--	100.00	100.00
Helen B. Miller Memorial	--	100.00	--
Total expenditures	598.53	1,266.47	755.91
BALANCE, carried forward	\$ 592.69	\$ 315.72	\$ 1,043.31

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$235.00 in prepaid '60-61 dues.

Other expenses of officers, editor and committees were donated.



## SANCTUARY FUND

RECEIPTS	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960
Brought Forward	\$ 994.00	\$ 1,207.28	\$ 1,444.32
Richard D. Cole memorial gifts	130.00	5.25	--
Helen B. Miller memorial gifts	15.00	5.00	--
Life membership payments	50.00	175.00	125.00
Contributions	--	15.00	36.00
M. O. S. Book Store	--	6.50	7.45
Interest, Cumberland Sav. Bank	18.28	30.29	32.69
Total receipts	213.28	237.04	201.14
TOTAL	1,207.28	1,444.32	1,645.46
EXPENDITURES	0.00	0.00	0.00
BALANCE, carried forward	\$ 1,207.28	\$ 1,444.32	\$ 1,645.46

Edward P. Wilson, Treasurer

## COMING EVENTS

Christmas Bird Count Schedule  
(Register early with compiler)

- Dec. 24 Denton. Compiler, A. J. Fletcher, R. D. 1, Box 201, Denton.  
 Dec. 26 Triadelphia. Compiler, Seth H. Low, R. D. 2, Gaithersburg.  
 Dec. 27 Chincoteague, Va. Fred Scott, 115 Kennondale, Richmond, Va.  
 Dec. 28 Allegany County. Nan Livingston, 103 Washington, Cumberland.  
 Dec. 28 Ocean City. Compiler, Seth H. Low, R. D. 2, Gaithersburg.  
 Dec. 29 So. Dorchester County. Seth H. Low, R. D. 2, Gaithersburg.  
 Dec. 31 Lower Kent County. Thomas Carswell, R. D., Chestertown.  
 Dec. 31 Cylburn. Compiler, Mrs. Robert Kaestner, 6005 Lakehurst, Balto.  
 Dec. 31 Soldier's Delight. Mrs. Bertha Poe, Academy Ave., Owings Mills.  
 Dec. 31 Port Tobacco. Allen R. Stickley, 21 Elkton Rd., Newark, Del.  
 Jan. 1 St. Michaels. Richard L. Kleen, Box 122, St. Michaels.  
 Jan. ? Annapolis and Gibson Island. Jan. 1 or Jan. 2. Date uncertain  
 when this issue went to press. Capt. J. E. M. Wood, 1 Old  
 Crossing Lane, Annapolis.  
 Jan. 2 Catoctin Mountain. Dr. John W. Richards, R. D. 2, Emmitsburg.

## OTHER EVENTS

- Dec. 28 ALLEGANY monthly meeting at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Gordon  
 Taylor, 8 p.m., 75 Broadway, Frostburg.  
 Dec. 31 BALTIMORE walk at Cylburn, 8 a.m. - 10 a.m. Meet at Cylburn  
 Mansion. Leader: Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner.  
 Jan. 2 SOLDIERS DELIGHT monthly meeting. Meet 8:30 p.m. at home of  
 Dr. Worthley. Dr. Worthley will speak on ferns.  
 Jan. 5 FREDERICK monthly meeting. Meet 8 p.m. at C. Burr Artz Library.  
 Motion pictures.

- Jan. 8 BALTIMORE exploratory trip to Rosedale dump. Meet 33rd St. at Memorial Stadium, 2 p.m. Leader: Mrs. Norwood K. Schaffer.
- Jan. 9 TALBOT Audubon Screen Tour. Meet 8 p.m., Mt. Pleasant School.
- Jan. 13 BALTIMORE monthly meeting, Room A, Pratt Library, 8 p.m. Mr. Charles E. Mohr will speak on potentials and management of sanctuaries.
- Jan. 14 TALBOT trip to Blackwater Refuge. Meet Easton Library, 8 a.m.
- Jan. 15 FREDERICK trip. Meet Baker Park 1:30 p.m.
- Jan. 15 BALTIMORE trip to Grace's Quarters. Meet Hutzler's parking lot 7:30 a.m. Leader: Mr. Seth Low.
- Jan. 18 ALLEGANY monthly meeting. Meet Board of Education, 7:30 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Kendrick Hodgdon, "Through the Adirondacks with Canoe and Camera".
- Jan. 20 CAROLINE monthly meeting. Meet 8 p.m. at Health Dept., Denton.
- Jan. 20 TALBOT monthly meeting, 8 p.m., Easton Library.
- Jan. 22 SOLDIERS DELIGHT trip. Meet 2 p.m. Gwyn Brook Pond.
- Jan. 23 TALBOT ornithology seminar. Meet 13 Aurora St., 8 p.m.
- Jan. 29 BALTIMORE trip to Patuxent Refuge. Meet parking lot, lower lab. at Refuge. Leader: Mr. Frederick Schmid.
- Jan. 30 TALBOT ornithology seminar. Meet 13 Aurora St., 8 p.m.
- Feb. 2 FREDERICK monthly meeting. Meet C. Burr Artz Library, 8 p.m.
- Feb. 6 SOLDIERS DELIGHT monthly meeting. Meet home of Mrs. Martin Larrabee, 1907 South Rd., Balto. 9, 8:30 p.m. Topic, "Moths and Butterflies".
- Feb. 8 BALTIMORE walk at Cylburn and Lake Roland. Meet 9 a.m. Cylburn Mansion. Leader: Mrs. Carl Lubbert.
- Feb. 10 BALTIMORE monthly meeting, Auditorium, Pratt Library, 8 p.m.
- Feb. 12 FREDERICK trip. Meet Baker Park, 1:30 p.m.
- Feb. 13 TALBOT ornithology seminar. Meet 13 Aurora St., 8 p.m.
- Feb. 15 ALLEGANY monthly meeting, Board of Education, 7:30 p.m. Speaker Mrs. Lillian Frankhouser, "Bush Trip in Canada".
- Feb. 17 TALBOT monthly meeting, Easton Library, 8 p.m.
- Feb. 18-19 BALTIMORE trip to Ocean City, Elliott Island, Blackwater. Lodgings at Hastings House Saturday night. Members of all State Chapters are cordially invited. Leader: Mr. Seth Low. Meet Sam Smith Park, 7:30 a.m. or Sandy Point parking area at 8:30 a.m.
- Feb. 19 TALBOT trip to Ocean City. Meet Easton Library, 8 a.m.
- Feb. 19 SOLDIERS DELIGHT trip to Leakin Park. Meet Owings Mills School, 2 p.m.
- Feb. 20 TALBOT ornithology seminar. Meet 13 Aurora St., 8 p.m.
- Feb. 24 BALTIMORE Sparrow seminar by Mr. Chandler Robbins. Meet at Cylburn Mansion, 8 p.m. 50¢ fee.
- Feb. 25 ANNE ARUNDEL trip to Blackwater, Wye Mills, Oxford. Meet 8 a.m. Dutch Mill, U.S. 50, near Bay Bridge.
- Feb. 27 TALBOT ornithology seminar. Meet 13 Aurora St., 8 p.m.
- Mar. 2 FREDERICK monthly meeting, C. Burr Artz Library, 8 p.m.
- Mar. 3 BALTIMORE monthly meeting, Pratt Library, 8 p.m.
- Mar. 6 SOLDIERS DELIGHT monthly meeting. Geology lecture at home of Mrs. John Martin, 138 S. Ritters Lane, Owings Mills.
- Mar. 10 BALTIMORE LECTURE by Mr. Hal Harrison. "Beyond the Shining Mountains" To be held at the Woodbourne Junior High School, 8 p.m. Contact Mrs. Robert Kaestner, DR. 7-8990 for details.